

CASE STUDY 1. EUROPEAN YOUTH PROBLEM**NO WORKING OPPORTUNITIES AFTER GCSEs (GENERAL COMPULSORY SECONDARY SCHOOL)****A) PROBLEM TYPOLOGY.**

It could be considered as a problem that arises because of the economic crisis that is affecting society, but it affects all areas of our society: educational, social, economic, etc.

B) ACTORS INVOLVED.

The main group of people affected are students and young people in general, but it also affects schools, teachers, families, etc.

C) DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION.

The economic crisis we are experiencing has caused a reduction in the working opportunities for everybody, but especially for young people with no experience in the job they apply for.

After finishing compulsory secondary education, lots of students don't want to continue studying, but to join the world of work. Then they have to face the problem that most adults are suffering too: no jobs available. Therefore, there is no other option for them but to continue in the school for higher education.

We must encourage students to continue with their training as much as possible, but always according to their abilities and preferences.

D) WHAT ARE THE REASONS FOR WHICH WE CONSIDER IT A PROBLEM?

The problem comes when there are people that are doing something they don't want to do. It is very difficult for students that do not want to study, having to be so many hours in class listening to something they are not interested in, having to work on something they do not like, or dealing with contents they have not the ability to learn or understand, because it is a very high level for them.

Because of this situation:

-students tend to misbehave and do not take advantage of the education they are receiving. This causes conflicts in class with the teachers and with other students too.

-students feel frustrated with the work they have to do, because they are not capable of dealing with the level.

E) POSSIBLE RISKS.

The consequences of that can be:

- Most of the students in this situation leave school before finishing their studies.
- Schools have to deal with these types of students that are at school as the only option.
- Inexperienced young people as they do not get the opportunity of finding a job to gain skills.

F) WHAT WAS DONE TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM?

a) The Government has tried to make some changes in the educational system to try to avoid this problem:

- More variety in the offer of vocational studies.
- A vocational option in the last year of secondary school, oriented to vocational studies, where students can find more specific subjects.
- The schools have a careers adviser, who helps students to decide what to do, so they choose the correct option according to their abilities and preferences.

b) Apart from the measures above, companies should take their share of responsibility offering training to young people who are interested in working for them, with a kind of training more specific than the one they have at school.

This is something that only big companies do, especially the ones devoted to the car industry, and it is not a very common practice in Spain.